NOT TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind by carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paperwill in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires. Oct. 29, 1857.

MESSES. ELLIS AND McRAE.—We are pleased to learn that the difficulty between these gentlemen has been adjusted, through the intervention of mutual friends, and that their former friendly relations have been restored.

Had nothing been said calculated, and, we must sur pose, intended to operate against Judge Ellis in this connection, we should have taken pleasure in making this announcement, and thus closing all reference to what we have already characterized as an untoward accident. But such has not been the course pursued, and a sense of justice compels us to add a few explanatory remarks, not with any view to cast censure upon Mr. McRae, but to enable a proper understanding of the matter to be

So far as Judge Ellis' charging Mr. McRae with en couraging abolitionists is concerned, the same ground was gone over at Clinton, and we took especial note of it. Mr. McRae there took substantially the same grounds in opposition to the admission of Kansas that had been taken by Mr. Gilmer and others. Judge Ellis in his reply, or rather rejoinder, spoke of the effect of Mr. Gilmer's position at the North, reading from leading Free Soil papers, to show that they had considered the failure of the Lecompton bill as an anti-slavery triumph, and had hailed the position of the fev southern men whose votes had contributed to this result, as affording the highest encouragement, being, as they asserted, a symptom of disunion among southern men. Now, continued Judge Ellis, my competitor occupies the same ground thus lauded by these Free Soil organs; and, however much these organs may do injustice to the feelings of my competitor thereby, and I feel convinced that they will do that injustice, it is still certain that his election, should he be elected in August next, will be hailed by them as a triumph for their side, and proclaimed to their friends as a ground of encouragement. This was simply an argument from facts stated and documents read, and could not be twis ted into a personal imputation. That it was thus regarded, was evidenced by Mr. McRae's so accepting it.

Well, now, at Beaufort, taking the account furnished by an opponent of Judge Ellis-the Editor of the Kinston American Advocate—the case appears to stand thus: Judge Ellis had led off-he had made this point among others-Mr. McRae in his reply, brought forward the question of distribution to offset this. He said that Judge Ellis was for pouring millions of acres of public lands into the laps of abolitionists, while he talked about his (Mr. McRae's) election encouraging abolitionists. "Encouraging Abolitionists, indeed! How?" This was said turning directly and lowest bidder, the price not to exceed that required by vehemently to Judge Ellis where he sat, in a manner which Judge Ellis says in his subsequent remarks to the postage to five cents for any distance under three thouaudience he regarded as insulting. The Judge replied | sand miles, and to ten cents for any distance over three to the question in his seat: "I say it would encourage them" rising, the Advocate says, in an excited manner and advancing, making some remark to Mr. McRae, which was not heard, to which Mr. McRae replied "it is false." A blow was given and returned, and then friends inter-

The thing would appear thus: The Judge made the argument alluded to, which contains no personal imputation. Mr. McRae replies to it, turning to Judge Ellis at the same time in a manner which the latter regards as insulting, and he replies in his seat rising under the sense of insult-some words pass and Mr. McRae pronounces a remark of Judge Ellis false, and the natural consequence ensues. Now, it is easy to see how all this may have occurred, without imputing wrong intentions to either gentleman. They are the best judges, and we feel convinced that, when a joint publication comes to be made, they will fully acquit each other of anything graver than a misunderstanding.

We do not wish to turn this matter to the injury of Mr. McRae's prospects, and the opposition cannot torture it so as to prejudice Judge Ellis, who did only what any man would have done under the circumstances. No doubt Mr. McRae's natural vehemence of manner betrayed him into what wore the appearance of insult, without it being so intended. Let justice be done if the heavens should fall

It is positively asserted, and would appear to be quite probable, that Brigham Young is bound for Sonora, having made up his mind to "travel," and taken up his line of march in that direction. Brigham thinks he is another Moses, likewise Aaron and several other prophets. But we suppose Brigham's career has arrived at its turning point, and he will begin to find that there is something in the old saying, that there is no use in being a fellow unless you're a devil of a fellow. Brigham thought he would keep talking big, and perhaps he would succeed in scaring Uncle Sam. Upon the whole, we think Brigham found out his mistake, and his patriotism commenced oozing out of the ends of his fingers like as did the pluck of Bob Acres.

But if Brigham has really taken the route to Sonora, he has made a bad calculation. Uncle Sam will be there shortly, and, if nothing happens, will be a bigger and an uglier customer to fool with than ever before. But it may do Brigham's time, or the old fellow may be up to a new dodge. He may yet turn lecturer, and expose the horrors of Mormonism; and, like Solomon in his old days, pronounce it all vanity.

That blubber having bursted—the war flurry being nearly exhausted, and likely to come out straight-Congress being about to adjourn, the newspaper world will be pushed for material in the dull summer months. The press-gang will be like the Israelites in Egypt, compelled | bill making appropriations for the service of the Post an election canvass in this State, but really that little novelty can be presented at this late day.

It would appear that the judiciary committee of the Senate, to which was referred the bill repealing the act of 1857, making certain grants to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, as also several memorials on that subject, in reporting unfavourably to the bill, did not thereby recommend that the assistance or subsidy provided for by the bill in question should be granted, unless the stipulations and conditions of the act be complied with. This has not been done—the Company has violated the stipulations made and the conditions imposed, and no further legislation is necessary to prevent its receiving any of the benefits which would accrue to it under the law of Congress, and until the Company conforms its | tion bill, the army appropriation bill, and the supple action to the law, it can not and will not be allowed to mental appropriation bill, were concurred in. and the avail itself of any of these benefits.

Our neighbors of the Herald allowed themselves to be betrayed into a very ill-tempered and worse-considered article in their issue of Saturday, wholly uncalled for, and evincing that kind of irritation which invariably accompanies a sense of being in the wrong. We have no desire to occupy our space with a reply in the same spirit : still less desire to refer further to an unfortunate collision, regretted equally by Mr. Ellis and Mr. McRae, and the friendly adjustment of which is a matter of congratulation to the friends of both gentlemen. We therefore dismiss the matter, and proceed with other | Senators from Indiana. things, in which our readers take more interest than they can be expected to do in newspaper squabbles.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Hunter, from the of the three volunteer regiments authorized to be raised. that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper with out first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strict-Telegraph act of last session; also asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, and asked a committee of conference thereon, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Hunter, Fessenden and Bigler were appointed conferees on the part of the

Mr. Pearce made a personal explanation, showing that a slight difficulty which occurred in the course o the debate on the day before, between Messrs. Davis and Benjamin, originated in a misunderstanding. The gentleman referred to also made statements disavowing any intention of offensiveness or personality in their remarks, and thus their previous friendly relations were

The Indian appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1859 was passed-also the bill to supply de ficiencies in the Indian Department, for the year ending June 30th, 1858.

The mail steamship bill from the House was taken A proviso was inserted giving the Collins company, or its representatives, three hundred and forty-six thousand dollars for carrying the mails as per contract, and allowing the Postmaster General to change the destination from Liverpool to Southampton. Also authorizing the Postmaster General to send the mails by any other conveyance when the contractors failed. A great many amendments were proposed but defeated. It was proposed to strike out the present appropriation for lines to Bremen and to Havre, via Cowes and Southampton-also to strike out the appropriation for the conveyance of the mails via Panama, and direct the Postmaster General to make a contract with A. G. Sloo for the transportation of the mails from New Orleans to San Francisco by the Tchuantepec route. These

The House agreed to the extension of the session proposed by the Senate. The House had before it the Senate amendments to the Navy appropriation bill.-The House increased the number of sloops-of-war authorized by substituting ten for five.

On Thursday, June 10th, the Senate received a number of reports from committees. Mr. Bigler, from the committee on Post Roads reported adversely to the bill for the construction of a telegraph line between the At- fort :-

The Senate went into the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1859. Several amendments were passed; one repealing the present pro- of discussion at Beaufort on the 7th inst., upon a mutual vision by which the lists of letters are advertised in the misunderstanding between the Gubernatorial candidates. newspapers having the largest circulation, and providing that, hereafter the advertisements shall be given to the law. Another amendment increases the rates of letterthousand miles. Another abolishes the franking privilege now accorded to membees of Congress after the 4th of March next. Another provides for the pre-payment of all matter passing through the mails except newspapers and foreign matter. The bill as thus amended, was

eing the close of the Mormon difficulties.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, but it

being ten o'clock at night the Senate adjourned. The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill.-Some were concurred in and some rejected. The amendments appropriating an aggregate of a million and a quarter for fortifications were rejected. The House proceeded to consider the Senate amendments to the ocean mail steamship bill, all of which it rejected. A message was received from the President on the subject of the Mormon difficulties, announcing their end.

In the Senate on Friday, a good deal of private claim business was disposed of, after committees of conference were appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill, the ocean mail steamer appropriation bill, the supplemental Indian appropriation bill, and the army appropiation bill.

The question of the right of Senators Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, was taken up. The point in dispute was, whether United States Senators should be elected by concurrent majorities of both House of the State Legislature of Indiana, or by a majority of the members of a convention composed of both Houses. Messrs Bright and Fitch were elected by a majority on joint ballot, the two Houses being in convention. On the part of their opponents it is contended that they should have received not simply a majority on joint ballot, but also a majority of all the members of each House. After some debate, it was understood that the vote should be taken next day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock, without

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the naval appropriation bill submitted a report, which was read. The report recommends that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House, providing for ten steam sloops of war instead of five. Without taking action the Senate adourned at half-past ten o'clock, p. m.

pointed on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on several of the Appropriation bills.

tion case from Maryland, owing to the press of business natter was laid over until the next session

The House took up the Senate's amendments to the to make bricks without straw-to be sure, we will have Office Department. Some of the amendments were agreed to, and some rejected. The amendment increasdiscussion has been gone over so often that ing the rates of postage to 5 and 10 cents was rejected. via Charleston and Fernandina, being substantially the of Tuscon. The amendment abolishing the franking privilege of the members of both houses was first amended, on motion of Mr. Winslow, so as to apply to Senators only. Mr Winslow said he liked to be liberal and accommodating He wished to retain the franking privilege, and never grew tired of using it for the benefit of his constituents but still since the Senators so unanimously voted for its abolishment, he thought the House ought to accommodate. Mr. Winslow's amendment was first agreed to by a large majority, and then the amendment as amended was rejected. The House does not go for abolishing the

> The reports of the Conference Committees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the civil appropriabills passed. The Conference report on the navy appropriation bill was rejected, and another Committee of this county, a lot of very nice pears-ripe, mellow and Conference asked for.

The Senate on Saturday refused to concur in the House amendment to the navy appropriation bill, substituting ten for five sloops of war. A Committee of Conference was appointed. Also, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the post office appropriation bill Committee of Conference appointed. The message from the President, published in another column was received, read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

bills. The second committee of conference on the navy imitator. Pass him round.

appropriation bill reported by way of compromise between the five sloops of war authorized by the Senate, Committee on Finance, reported back, with amendments, and the ten by the House, that seven should be agreed bill authorizing a loan of \$15,000,000 was passed.

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be request-

session of Congress a full and complete list of all the collec-tion districts for the collection of duties on imports; show-1st. The amount of revenue annually collected, the name

of every person employed directly or indirectly, in connecthe collection of the revenue, either as officer or agent, the amount of compensation paid to each, and the aw under which such officer or agent was appointed.

2d. The amount expended for salaries of officers and em ployees annually; and

3d. The amount expended for custom-houses or rents of offices or warehouses; and that he state what custom-houses | them by the departments, and I have no data on which or ports of entry or delivery can be dispensed with, with a roper regard to economy and the security of the collection the revenue and consistently with commercial interests, or what modification of the laws is necessary for the public | am.

The committee of conference on the post office approthe Senate amendments, if the House would yield the franking privilege. Mr. Toombs moved that the Senate adhere to its amendments. So the thing stood when

the Senate adjourned at ten minutes after midnight. In the House on Saturday, the bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000,000 was passed. Nearly the same bills were considered in the House as in the Senate, and committees if conference appointed on disagreeing votes. The only difficulty of any serious moment appeared to arise in the case of the bill making appropriations for the service of the post office department for the ensuing year. At the hour of adjournment, both Houses adhered, and all attempts at compromise had failed. Pursuant to joint resolution, when Congress meets at ten on Monday, it will have but two hours to finish things. But it will hardly adjourn then, as the President will certainly call

The annexed card from Messrs. Haughton and Whitford, which appears in the last Raleigh Standard, gives the pleasing assurance that the amicable relations heretofore subsisting between Messrs. Ellis and McRae, have been restored, and that they will continue to meet each other throughout the canvass with the same friendliness and courtesy which marked their intercourse up to the occurrence of the accidental collision at Beau-

NEWBERN, June 7th, 1858. To the Editors of the Standard: You will please give

Being authorized by the highly honorable gentlemen concerned, we take great pleasure in stating that the per-Hon. John W. Ellis and Hon. Duncan K. McRae, has been promptly, amicably, and satisfactorily adjusted .-The gentlemen take the stump again, with a mutual and ardent wish, as they deeply feel the overpowering sense of the obligation, that the canvass may be conducted to its close, on the principles of true Christian feeling and gentlemanly courtesy, which their respective position before the public so imperatively demand.

T. G. HAUGHTON. J. D. WHITFORD.

A New Way to Raise the Wind.

Yesterday one of our dry goods merchants placed the following "confidential" circular in our hands. have not learned that he sent to "H. Graham, 202 Ful-A message was received from the President annount ton st., N. Y. City," the "fee of Two Dollars." But let the gentleman speak for himself:

CONFIDENTIAL.

NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1858. Dr. Sir: You may not be aware that we have in this city several Mercantile and Commercial agencies, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting information regarding the standing and responsibility of every | try and individuals to great loss and inconvenience. Merchant throughout the country. These Agencies are the basis of the Credit System here, and from the character of the information there received, our merchants give limited or extensive credits to Country dealers. It is important to yourself that you should know if you are properly and correctly reported, as I know of many good merchants whose credit has been injured by quires that I should adhere to this resolution on the pre-

incorrect reports as to their character and reliability. Having access to the Books of all the Mercantile, Commercial and Trade Agencies here, I have taken your name and address. I can send you a True Copy of the Reports concerning the present standing, character and have and can give you this information, I will send you a partial copy if you desire gratis, or a Full Report on receipt of my fee of Two Dollars, and if you find the report incorrect or injurious, I will also inform you how Executive for their examination and investigation. No any error on the Books may be corrected.

From the nature of this note you will consider it strictly confidential. You will receive an immediate reply by addressing, H. GRAHAM, 202 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

"The Western Sentinel," published at Winston, Forsythe county, entered on its third volume with the last issue, bearing date June 11th, and we are pleased to learn that it does so under highly favorable circumstances—that its business is more prosperous now than at any former period. Messrs. Alspaugh and Boner deserve all the encouragement they receive, for they have carned it by making a good paper, and what, in our opinion, is an important item, a handsome and wellprinted sheet. The Sentinel is laboring faithfully and efficiently for the cause it has so consistently advocated, and ought to be well supported by the Democracy of

Coroner A. A. Hartsfield held an inquest on In the House, Committee of Conference were ap- Sunday on Topsail Sound, over the body of a negro the quartermaster's department, with their families, on the reports had been exaggerated. The government of named Campbell, the property of Mr. Samuel G. Hans- leave of absence; also, Mrs. General Garland, Messrs. Great Britain was as anxious as the American governley. It seems that Mr. H. administered nux vomica, Considerable discussion arose over the contested elec- in the form of powder, under the impression that it was jalap, to two negroes who were sick, thereby causing the Large bands of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and The telegraphic floor soiled on State of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, and the near approach of the close of the session, this death of Campbell; the other got over it. Verdict of Camanche Indians, and large numbers of emigrants perimental cruise. the jury that deceased came to his death from poison be- bound to California, were met on the plains. The foring given through mistake.

> We understand that Congress has granted the authority for carrying the mails between New York and New Orleans and New York and San Francisco, recommendation made by the Postmaster General in his

TRAVELLING SOUTH .- We understand that a mulatto servant, belonging to Owen Holmes, Esq., of this town, who ran away some time since, has been traced to and found at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is now on his way home under charge of his owner. Probably he hoped to make his way to and across the Ohio river.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.—We understand that our fellow citizen, Dr. Wm. A. Berry, is trying the experiment of growing Sea Island Cotton at his place on the sound, having some seven acres planted and some of it thirteen eers were highly favorable. inches high, with the "signares" beginning to form.

EARLY PEARS.—This week we received from our friend, Col. Wm. Robitzsch, of Long Creek district, in sweet, although small. Little cluster fellows, in fact .-These are the earliest we have seen.

The Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, June Term, opened here this forenoon, James T. Miller, Esq., Chairman presiding. The State docket is now up.

An individual calling himself Blitz, is going about the country trying to make people believe that he is ead, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Bright and Fitch were declared duly elected denotes from Indiana.

Committees of conference were appointed on several committees of conference were appointed on several committees. Editors should keep their eyes open for the The President and the Adjournment.

On Saturday last, the President sent the following message to both houses. It shows that he is determined the House bill making appropriations for the support upon by way of splitting the difference. The House to do his duty understandingly, and to be President in fact, as well as in name.

On motion of Mr. Green, the following resolution | To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I feel it to be an indispensable duty to call your at tention to the condition of the treasury. On the 19th ed to report to the Senate at the commencement of the next | day of May last the Secretary of the Treasury submitted a report to Congress " on the present condition of the inances of the government." In this report he states that, after a call upon the heads of departments, he had received official information that the sum of \$37,000, 000 would probably be required during the first two quarters of the next fiscal year, from the first of July until the 1st of January. "This sum," the Secretary says, does not include such amounts as may be appropriated by Congress over and above the estimates submitted to to estimate for such expenditures. Upon this point Congress is better able to form a correct opinion than I

The Secretary then estimates that the receipts in to the treasury from all sources, between the 1st of July The report of a committee of conference on the ocean and the 1st of January, would amount to \$25,000,000 mail steamer appropriation bill was considered and conleaving a deficit of \$15,000,000, inclusive of the sum of about \$3,000,000, the least amount required to be in the treasury at all times to secure its successful operapriation bill reported that they had been unable to agree. tion. For this amount he recommends a loan. This The Senate part of the committee had offered to give all loan, it will be observed, was required, after a close calculation, to meet the estimates from the different depart ments, and not such appropriations as might be made by Congress over and above these estimates.

There was embraced in this sum of \$15,000,000 estimates to the amount of about \$1,750,000 for the three volunteer regiments, authorized by the act of Congress approved April 7, 1858; for two of which, if not for the third, no appropriation will now be required. To this extent a portion of the loan of \$15,000,000 may be applied to pay the appropriations made by Congress beyond the estimates from the different departments, referred to in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

To what extent a probable deficiency may exist in the treasury between the 1st July and the 1st January next, cannot be ascertained until the appropriation bills, as well as the private bills containing appropriations, shall have finally passed.

Adversity teaches useful lessons to nations as well as individuals. The habit of extravagant expenditures fostered by a large surplus in the treasury must now be corrected, or the country will be involved in serious

Under any form of government extravagance in expenditure must be the natural consequence, when those who authorize the expenditure feel no responsibility in providing the means of payment. Such had been for a number of years our condition previously to the late monetary revulsion in the country. Fortunately, at least for the cause of public economy, the case is now eversed; and to the extent of the appropriations, whatever these may be, engrafted on the different appropriation bills, as well as those made by private bills, over and above the estimates of the different departments, it will be necessary for Congress to provide the means of payment before their adjournment. Without this, the treasury will be exhausted before the first of January, and the public credit will be seriously impaired. Th disgrace must not fall upon the country.

It is impossible for me, however, now to ascertain this amount; nor does there at present seem to be the least probability that this can be done, and the necessary means provided by Congress to meet any deficiency which may exist in the treasury before Monday next at 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for adjournment, it being now Saturday morning at half-past 11 o'clock. To accomplish this object, the appropriation bills, as they shall have finally passed Congress, must be before me, and time must be allowed to ascertain the amount of the moneys appropriated, and to enable Congress to provide the necessary means. At this writing it is understood that several of these bills are yet before the committees of Conference, and the amendments to some of them have not even been

Foreseeing that such a state of things might exist at the close of the session, I stated, in the annual message to Congress of December last, that "from the practice of Congress such an examination of each bill as the constitution requires has been rendered impossible." The most important business of each session is generally crowded into its last hours, and the alternative presented to the President is either to violate the constitutional duty which he owes to the people and approve bills which, for want of time, it is impossible he should have examined, or by his refusal to do this, subject the coun-

"For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bills which I have not examined; and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule.' The present condition of the treasury absolutely re-

sent occasion for the reasons which I have heretofore In former times, it was believed to be the true character of an appropriation bill simply to carry into effect existing laws and the established policy of the country. A responsibility of your own firm, and to assure you that I practice has, however, grown up of late years to engraft on such bills at the last hours of the session large an

alternative is thus left to the President but either to approve measures without examination, or, by vetoing an appropriation bill, seriously to embarrass the opera-tions of the government. This practice could never have prevailed without a surplus in the treasury sufficiently large to cover an indefinite amount of appropri ations. Necessity now compels us to arrest it, at least so far as to afford time to ascertain the amount appro priated, and to provide the means of its payment.

For all these reasons, I recommend to Congress to postpone the day of adjournment for a brief period. I promise that not an hour shall be lost in ascertaining the amount of appropriations made by them for which it will be necessary to provide. I know it will be inconvenient for the members to attend a called session, and this, former House to the Oaths bill. The question to insist above all things, I desire to avoid

JAMES BUCHANAN. Washington City, June 12, 1858

Later from New Mexico. St. Louis, June 9.—The government train from New Mexico arrived at Leavenworth this evening. It left Santa Fe May 15th and Fort Union on the 17th, in company with the mail for Independence; Major Stein, Southwick and Sawyer, surveyors of the southern over-

der Lt. Craig, accompanied the train. mer peaceably disposed. The Santa Fe road was in news had been received from India. The reverses sus-

It is reported that continued efforts are being made to organize a territorial government over Arizona. Rich gold deposits have been discovered in the neighborhood hur by Brigadier General Douglass. A detachment un

Two Weeks Later from California. NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer Star of the has since been reported dead, and that he died of the West arrived here this morning, bringing about half a wounds he received in the action with Gen. Douglass. a million in specie a" the mails of the 20th.

rops are predicted.

at Amapola, in Honduras.

recent discoveries of the old veins on Frazier river. Fif- were defeated. Gen. Whittock captured Bunde on the teen hundred persons had left San Francisco for the 19th of April. mines, and advices from that point are highly favourable. The Indians were still troublesome in Plumas county. A fight had occurred between them and the whites, in which twenty savages were killed.

The negroes in San Francisco were preparing to emigrate to Vanoouver's Island. The reports of their pion-The reports from Washington and Oregon were unim-

The Panama papers of the third instant are received. but they contain no later intelligence from Bogota or Central American ports. The rainy season had set in on the isthmus.

Appointments by the President. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate: States for the port of Cayenne.

Gilbert S. Miner, of Virginia, consul United States

Wm. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, consul United States at Puerto-Cabello States at Sydney, New South Wales.

John P. O'Sullivan of California, consul United

States at Singapore. James B. Hayne, of Georgia, consul United States at Turks Island. Alexander M. Jackson, of Mississippi, secretary of New Mexico.

Arrival of the Kangaroo-Later from Europe. NEW YORK, June 9 .- The steamer Kangaroo arrived

Later news had been received from India, but it is of little general importance. on the subject of the Principalities.

The Arabia's advices reached Liverpool on Sunday, The dates from Calcutta are to the 2d of April. The

and Sir Colin Campbell's staff were marching towards to lodgings previously provided—the mayor occupying a seat at his side in the carriage. Sundry successful encounters with the rebels are re-Lord Elgin and his colleagues were at the last account

er the fleets would follow. The ship Courser, bound to New York with tea. was lost on Prata Shoal. The crew were saved. The project of a line of steamers from Galway to America has been revived, and it is said that a first-class stea-

from China about to leave Shanghai for Teening, whith-

mer will sail thence about the 10th of June. The telegraph fleet was to leave Plymouth on an experimental trip about the 29th, and return to that port instead of Queenstown. It is proposed to lay the cable and library remain unimpaired. Governor Cumming from Placentia bay, Newfoundland, direct to Portland, entered upon the performance of his official duty. With Maine, on the completion of the present enterprise. The trial of the Chalons insurgents had resulted in the

infliction of fine and imprisonment to the majority. Another ministerial crisis was anticipated at Madrid. Gen. Concha asks to be recalled from Cuba on account The French government has caused much excitement

to government stock.

Arrival of the Asia! Three Days Later from Europe !- Further Decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs!

Liverpool dates to Saturday, May 29, has arrived. The Borussia arrived out on the 27th, and the Ariel Parliament had re-assembled on the 28th. It was stated that a Conference between the Houses of Lords

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamship Asia, with

and Commons had ended in the former agreeing to the principle of the right of Jews to seats in Parliament.-The result will be that Rothschild will take his seat in

The newspaper accounts assert that Lord Elgin had declared himself ready to employ a force to penetrate In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell had

condemned a brilliant speech which Disraeli had been making to his constituents, during recess, in which he the Governor of Utah, and Gov. Cumming addressed cast an imputation on the late government, and said the country was within a few hours of war, when the present ministry took office. Disraeli defended his position. The Times' correspondent writes despondingly of the them of his determination to administer equal and exact India war. The prospect of a revolt has deeper root justice, etc. He was listened to respectfully. He invi-

ceived. They say that diplomatic relations had taken rendered by the Mormon battalion in the Mexican war, an unfavorable turn. It was understood that replies and recapitulated a long chapter of their wrongs. The had been received by foreign Ambassadors to the com- tumult fearfully increased, but an appeal from Brigham munication to the Emperor, which proposes to discuss | Young restored calmness. Several afterward expressed the Plenipotentiaries, including the American Minister, had decided to proceed at once to Tun-Chang. All was the Mormons. The people, including the inhabitants

The telegraphic fleet was expected to sail on the experimental trip the day the Asia left. The government stated that it was proposed to build

a pier at Holyhead for the convenience of landing mails and passengers from transatlantic steamers. At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical

Society, in London, the president, Sir R. Murchison, invested two distinguished geographers, Alexander Dallas Bache, of the United States, and Capt. Collinson, of Arctic fame, with the medals awarded to them by the society. Professor Bache was represented by the American Minister, Mr. Dallas.

Cumming thinks they are going to Sonora.

Brigham Young, Kimball, and most of the influential Achmed Pacha, elder son of Ibrahim Pasha, and heir pparent to the Pashalic of Egypt, was killed by an ac-

dent on the railway steam ferry. John O'Connell, son of the late Daniel O'Connell, and one of the principal repeal agitators, is dead. The Leviathan was opened for exhibition on the 24th

ult. The vessel is now said to be in full trim. The Court Circular says that another addition to the oyal family may be anticipated The funeral of the late Dutchess of Orleans took place

at Weybridge, Surrey, on the 22d of May, her remains being deposited in the same vault with those of Louis Phillipe. The ceremony was attended by Prince Albert, and by a large concourse of foreign ambassadors and French notables, including MM. Guizot and Thiers .-She was buried with the ceremonies of the Lutheran

Mr. Rarey, the American horse-tamer, has been demonstrating his powers over a wild zebra, before a distinguished company in London. His experiments were The Paris conference had held a second meeting when

a resolution was adopted declaring that the object of the conference was to settle the question of the princi Rumors were circulating of an intended demonstration by a French war steamer against Morocco.

The Duke de Almeda was spoken of as likely to suc ceed General Concha in the governorship of Cuba. The Montenegrin boundary question was to be settled by a special commission at Constantinople. The Turks were landing large forces at Ragusa

Arrival of the Nova Scotla-Three Days Later from

New York, June 12.—The steamer Nova Scotia from Liverpool on the 2d instant, bound to Quebec, passed Cape Race yesterday. The package for the Associated Press was secured by the news yacht and its contents forwarded over the American Company's line to this point. In the House of Lords on the 31st, the order of the day was to consider the reasons of the House of Commons for disagreeing to the amendments of the on the amendments, after discussion, was put and carried medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any

Lord Stanley had been appointed to the Indian Board and Sir Bulwer Lytton colonial secretary. In the House of Commons on the 1st, Mr. Lindsa asked whether it was true that American vessels had been searched and detained by the British cruisers, and,

if so, by what authority, and under whose instructions. Mr. Fitzgerald replied that no official information had of the first dragoons; Lt. Hastings, Capt. McFerran, of been received on the subject, and it was believed that ment for the avoidance of any cause of complaint, and land mail route, with an escort of twenty-five men, un- strict orders had been issued for especial caution on the The telegraphic fleet sailed on Saturday for an ex-

India.—By telegraph from Alexandria, Egypt, later excellent order, and the whole party came through in 23 tained by Gen. Walpole in Oude are confirmed. Gen. Adrian Hope had been killed. Several minor operations are mentioned, in which the English were successfull.

Koor Singh was defeated at, and driven from, Arragder Capt. Legrand, tried to intercept him, but was re pulsed, losing three officers and two men. Koor Singh Sir Hugh Rose marched from Jhansi for Calpee on The news from California is unimportant. Abundant | the 26th of April, and was opposed by the enemy at Kinch, who were estimated at 7,000. They were head-Considerable excitement existed in consequence of ed by the Rance of Jhansi and Nana's brother, and

Disastrous Floods at the West.

LAFAYETTE, IA., June 11.—It commenced raining here at 12 o'clock on Wednesday noon, and poured down almost incessantly until this (Friday) morning.-The Wabash river rose with frightful rapidity, and the inhabitants on the river bottoms awoke in the morning gan taking it I gradually improved till I was completely reto find their homes filling with water, and were obliged stored to health. The dreadful sufferings I endured from to escape in boats and by swimming on horses. The Wea and Wild Cat creeks, two small streams, rose in a few hours to raging floods. The Toledo, Wabash and Western will be the use of your "Elixir," I should be in my grave. I assert that I solemnly believe your "Elixir" has saved me from an early death. I continue now in the enjoyment of Western railroad, across the Wea creek, was entirely most excellent health. swept away, doing damage to the amount of \$20,000.

There are two more breaks west, and not less than five culverts east, on the same road, are also gone .here are, besides, three other serious breaks.

It is impossible to estimate the damage to the Wa
he has been wonderfully restored to health from the brink of the grave; and we believe, as he asserts, solely by the use Samuel E. Fabens, of Massachusetts, consul United There are, besides, three other serious breaks.

bash and Erie canal. At Walcott the feeder for the level, four miles east, the lock and dam and five hundred feet of the embankment, are gone. The State bridge is also gone, and there are seven breaks between here and Robert D. Merrill, of New York, consul United there. There are also several large breaks at Attica, Dauphin, Logansport, and Wabash. It will be impossible to use the canal again this summer.

LAFAYETTE, 7 P. M.—The Wabash river is still rising, and immense quantities of saw-logs, rails, &c., are sweeping past. No trains or mails can leave for several days. Whole farms are under water. A large quantity of grain stowed in barns will be a total loss.

Gov. Cumming's Letter to Secretary Cass. In the letter to Secretary Cass, Gov. Cumming says this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 26th he left the camp on the 5th of April, en route to Salt Lake city, accompanied by Colonel Kane, as his guide, and two servants. In passing through the settlements ittle general importance.

The Paris conference had held a preliminary meeting

The Paris conference had held a preliminary meeting

The Paris conference had held a preliminary meeting due to the representative of the executive authority of the United States in a Territory. Near the Warm Springs, at a line dividing the Great Salt Lake from Davis county, he was honored with a formal and respect. ful reception by many gentlemen, including the mayor rebels had been driven from Azingbut with heavy losses, and municipal officers of the city, and by them escorted

> Ex-Governor Young paid him a visit of ceremony as soon as he was sufficiently relieved from the fatigue of his journey to receive company. At a subsequent interview ex-Governor Young evinced a willingness to afford him every facility he might require for the efficient performance of his administrative duties. Brigham Young's course in this respect, Governor Cumming perceived met with the approval of a majority of the Salt Lake

The territorial seal, with other public property, was tendered to Governor Cumming by Wm. H. Hooper the late acting Secretary of the Territory. The records and library remain unimpaired. Governor Cumming feelings of profound regret he learned that the agent Wm. Hurt, was charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians in the Vinta valley. The information came from Mr. Hooper. He hoped that Mr. Hurt could vindicate himself from the charges, yet they de mand an investigation.

Gov. Cumming had informed Gen. Johnston that h should probably be compelled to make a requisition for by proposing to convert the property of charitable ina sufficient force to chastise the Indians. At every point he was recognized as the Governor of Utah, and received with a military salute, the houses being illumi-

Having heard numerous complaints, Gov. Cumming caused public notice to be posted signifying his readi ness to relieve those who deemed themselves aggrieved by being illegally restrained of their liberty and assuring the protection of all persons. He kept his office open at all hours, night and day, and respited fifty-six men. thirty-three women, and seventy-one children, as desirous of his protection and evincing their disposition of proceeding to the United States. A large majority of these people were of English birth, and were promised

assistance to be removed Governor Cumming says that his visit to the Tabernacle will never be forgotten. There were between three and four thousand persons assembled for the purpose of public worship. There was the usual profound silenes when he appeared. Brigham Young introduced him as them for half an hour, telling them that it was his purpose to uphold the constitution, and that he would expect their obedience to all lawful authority, assuring ted responses, and several spoke, referring in excited Dates from Hong Kong, to April 13, had been re- tones to the murder of Joseph Smith, to the services

> Gov. Cumming proceeds to describe the exodus of of Salt Lake, in the northern part of the Territory, are leaving; the roads are everywhere filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture, the women and children following after, without shoes or hats, driving their flocks they know not where. They seemed not only content, but cheerful. It is the will of the Lord, they say, and they rejoice to change the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness. Their altimate destination was not fixed upon. Going South seemed to be sufficient to designate the place, but from the private marks of Young in the Tabernacle, Gov.

> men, had left their commodious mansions to swell the ranks of the emigrants. The masses everywhere announced to Governor Cumming that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately throughout the country, as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. The people, though scattered, every means would be taken to rally them. Some of the Mormons are yet in arms, and the Governor speaks of the mis-

chief they are capable of rendering as guerillas. The way for the emigrants to the Pacific is open. Governor Cumming says that he would leave for the South on the 3d of May. He says that he will restrain all the proceedings of the military for the present, and until he shall receive additional instructions from the

DYSPEPSY, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSY. MORBID SENSIBILITY OF THE STOMACH AND

Dyspepsy and its attendant ills, such as Nausea, Headache, Vertigo, Dimness of Sight, Debility of the Nervous System, Hypochondria, Jaundice,

Wasting of the strength, Flatulence, with frequent belching of wind, Vitiated taste, Constipation and uneasiness of the bowels. Bilious Vomiting. Burning sensation at the pit of the stomach Liver Complaint, Oppression after eating

Palpitation of the Heart

Sallowness of complexion, Depression of spirits and irritability of temper, &c. Have in many cases defied the skill, heretofore, of the best Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutis studying closely the practice of Drs. Abernethy and J. John

Pain in the pit of the stomach, or towards the right side,

extent than elsewhere, procured from South America, cerwhich, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has prove ed itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any clime, for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its component to a number of Physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne, and J. C. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients,

but are using it themselves personally, and in their families.

As a tonic, it is unequalled, and its properties are of so invigorating a nature, that it is given with perfect safety and success to the most tender infants. The "Elixir" is very gradual, but certain in its action up on the organs of digestion, the increased secretions of the liver, pancreas and mucous membrane of the stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours; for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by gradually restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of hypochondriasis, has established the most unbounded confi-

oration of which read the following testimonials. ATTESTATION .- We, having used Williams' "Anti-Dys peptic Elixir," with the most perfect satisfaction and suc cess, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsy, as we are fully convinced of its most estimable qualities, in restoring the digestive powers. removing all pains and uncasiness, and imparting a healthy tone to the stomach :-

dence in the curative properties of this "Elixir," in corrob

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Tacony; Thomas Allibone, President of Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Elmes, Market street above Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Stiles, Frankford Road; Hannah Webb, 28 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, 12 Edward street; Lawrence Newbold, No 396 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Wm. Yard, 6 City Row; Rudolph L'Arni, 267 Broadway; H. N. Winans, 94 Water street, New York. The list of names could be extended to almost any length but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

Testimoney of H. N. Sperry, who was abandoned as INCURA

BLE AND GIVEN UP TO DIE. DR. J. WILLIAMS-Dear Sir :- For fifteen years previous to 1854, I suffered so much from Dyspepsy, that I became completely prostrated, both in mind and body, and at length became so weakened I could not attend to my bush ness, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I never could recover; the best medical aid was procured for me, and every means resorted to without any relief, till ! was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I be Dyspepsy I cannot describe; but I am confident that with

June 6th, 1857 No. 1104 N. Third street, Philadelphia We, the undersigned, have known Mr. H. N. Sperry for several years, and take pleasure in stating that his assertion can be perfectly relied on, and that we ourselves know that of Dr. Williams' " Elixir."

THOMAS J. CHANDLER, No. 143 Phoenix street. JOHN EHRET, Race street above Second. Personally appeared before me, (one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia,) H. N. Sperry, who being duly af-firmed, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above certificate are true in every particular. Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of June, 1857.

FREDERICK REEL, Alderman The "Elixir" is sold in bottles, at \$1 00 each, or 6 bottles for \$5 00. Also Dr. Williams' "Cinchomara," for the positive cure of Ague, Chill and Fever, &c. Proprietor, JAMES WILLIAMS, M. D., Chemist and Parmacuetist, No. 4 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphi